

Generally fair; light northwesterly winds.

NO. 1623.

BLACK'S PERSONAL FIGHT

He Attempts to Tamper With the Chosen of Platt.

LOU PAYS' HOT PROTEST

He Tells the Senator His Candidate Has Been Ill-Treated and Makes an Appeal for the Trojan's Nomination—A Rumored Deal Favoring Gen. Woodford.

Saratoga, Sept. 26.—State Superintendent of Insurance Payn, the leader of the Black forces, had a talk with Senator Platt today. He went over the whole ground of the Republican State organization's attitude toward Gov. Black, charged that Gov. Black had been ill-treated, and protested vehemently against the nomination of Col. Roosevelt.

Immediately after this interview friends of Gov. Black started a story to the effect that Platt, at the last moment, would attempt to switch the Roosevelt delegates over to Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. Failing in that effort, Senator Platt would go on and allow Col. Roosevelt to be nominated and give the Republican State committee power to nominate a candidate for governor in case of death or resignation.

As a matter of fact, both the Republican and Democratic State conventions have never been adjourned without passing resolutions empowering State committees to act in such an emergency. Platt and his friends denied any intention of switching the delegates over to Woodford. Nevertheless, many folks had the impression that Platt was about to do so. To a certain extent a quietus was put upon the story by the announcement tonight by Gen. Woodford's closest friends that he was a candidate for United States Senator.

After the interview between Platt and Payn, Mr. Platt had an interview with Addison B. Colvin, candidate for comptroller.

Mr. Platt requested Mr. Colvin to retire, but the latter refused, and Gov. Black's friends declare that they will do everything possible to aid Colvin in securing the nomination.

Senator Platt, without doubt, has been reaching out today for the purpose of decimating, as far as possible, any strength that Gov. Black may have in the convention. It was stated on high authority that he offered Payn this morning the nomination for attorney general and suggested that Payn name J. Rider Cady, of Hudson. Mr. Cady, it is averred, informed Mr. Payn that under no circumstances would he accept the nomination.

It turns out, though, that apparently Mr. Platt has been somewhat more successful in his dealings with Supt. Aldridge. The Platt people say very positively tonight that Charles H. Babcock, the personal friend of Mr. Aldridge, will be nominated for State treasurer. The drift tonight is all in favor of John C. Davies, of Ithaca, to be the candidate for attorney general, and folk near the throne say that Edwin A. Bond, of Watertown, will be the candidate for State engineer.

Edward Lauterbach, after a talk with Gov. Black, will not present the name of Gov. Black in the convention. The program tonight is that ex-Judge Cady will again nominate Gov. Black and Mr. Gruber says he will second the nomination.

Gov. Black's lieutenants today started in to try and get additional delegates below the Bronx. These efforts were, to some extent, successful and the New York City Republicans and those from Brooklyn, who favor Roosevelt, are tonight working to pull back the delegates who have signified a disposition to listen to the Black charms.

Everything points to a roasting old time in the convention tomorrow. The majority believes it will be a one-day affair, but that it will be late tomorrow night before the fuss is over. Others insist that the convention may last over until Wednesday.

TO SELL OUT THE SOCIALISTS.

The Offer Alleged to Have Been Made by Mr. Judd of Kansas.

Topeka, Sept. 26.—Chairman Judd, of the Populist State committee, today made the charge that Chairman Judd, of the Socialist State committee, offered to sell the petitions upon which the Socialist ticket is placed on the official ballot for \$500. Judd says that Judd told him that he had been paid for the expense of over \$100, and that if the Populists would put up \$200, he would sell out the Socialists and refuse to file the petitions with the secretary of state. Ninety per cent of the voters who will support the Socialist ticket have been Populists.

JOHN F. FITZGERALD SAFE.

He Probably Wins His Fight for Re-nomination to Congress.

Boston, Sept. 26.—The chief interest in tonight's Democratic caucuses was centered in the fight for the congressional nomination from the Tenth district.

At a late hour tonight enough returns have come in to show that John F. Fitzgerald is assured of re-nomination if the delegates pledged to him hold firm. Fitzgerald easily carried all but two wards, which are yet to be heard from.

SOLDIER'S BODY IDENTIFIED.

Private Little, Pennsylvania Volunteer, Killed by the Cars.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 26.—The soldier killed on the Pennsylvania railroad at Princeton Junction yesterday has been identified as Armstrong M. Little, private, Company E, Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

He resided with his mother and sister at 1255 Bucknell Street, Philadelphia, and was riding on a freight train to New York when the fatal fall occurred.

He had a brother killed in the same manner several years ago.

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Carpenters Know a "Good Thing." For instance, 100 ft. of Best Boards, S. L. Libbey & Co., lumber, etc., 6th & N.Y. Av.

COLONEL BRYAN ILL.

Confined to His Bed by a Touch of Malaria.

Since he came to Washington Col. William J. Bryan has been suffering from the effects of malarial poisoning, contracted in camp. Yesterday he was forced to take to his bed. He was not, however, so ill that he could not see a Times reporter who called last night, and to say that he expected to be up and out again in a day or two.

"It is only a malarial attack," said Col. Bryan. "I have had touches of it in camp that would lay me low for a day or two, but nothing serious. Since I have been here I have not been feeling well, but have kept out of bed. Today, though, Dr. Bayne thought that I would improve faster if I gave up and went to bed, so as to obtain complete rest. I have said nothing about being ill before, as I hoped every day to be well enough to return to my regiment. Now, however, I don't make me out as being in a state of imminent peril," added the colonel, smiling.

Dr. Bayne diagnoses the case as one of simple malaria, and expects his patient to be as well as ever in a few days. Dr. Bayne has been through the war as a surgeon, holding the rank of major, and has had many similar cases under his charge.

Col. Bryan has not yet heard from the President with reference to the request for mustering out part of the Nebraska troops. It is expected, however, that the President may render his decision at any time.

Col. Bryan denied himself to most visitors yesterday, and said last night that he showed for the present devoted all his attention to recovering his health so as to return to his command as soon as possible.

NO FAITH IN GERMANY

Filipinos Believe the Americans Are Their Friends.

THE EMPIRE OFFERED AID

However, Aguinaldo Refused It. Agoncillo Says—He Believes the Americans Are Capable of Self-Government—He States That Should America Attempt to Colonize the Islands, Trouble Would Follow.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Felipe Agoncillo, accredited emissary of Aguinaldo's revolutionary government in the Philippines, and his secretary and interpreter, Sixto Lopez, arrived in Chicago this morning. They are members of Gen. F. V. Greene's party, and are on their way to Washington. Agoncillo will make a formal appeal to President McKinley to give the Filipino representation on the Peace Commission at Paris. If this cannot be granted, he will ask to be heard by the Commission.

"If the outcome of the peace negotiations shall be that our government receives control of the islands," said Agoncillo, "I have not the slightest doubt that, if left alone by foreign powers, the islands will be well and orderly governed." "When I left Hong Kong there were in the assembly 180 representatives, coming from all the provinces of Luzon and from several of the other islands, and I expect to learn upon reaching Washington that still more have been chosen. These representatives are the most popular men in their provinces and the people, accordingly, have confidence in their word and judgment."

"As to the power of the Filipino government to control the islands and maintain order, provided the Spanish forces take the islands I have no misgivings. There are 20,000 armed men in its army. Some of the arms came from captured Spaniards and some from foreign countries—I am not at liberty to say from where."

"No, they did not come from Germany, and the statements that the Filipinos are secretly conspiring with the Germans are false and unjust."

"It is true that a few days after the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay the representatives of the German empire made proposals to the insurgents to aid them in forming an independent government. This offer was refused, the reason being that the Germans being that, under an agreement entered into between Aguinaldo and Admiral Dewey, the insurgents were in honor bound to refuse the offer."

"But in any event the Filipinos have no fondness for the Germans. They regard the Americans as friends and the Americans have shown a disposition to sympathize with us."

Agoncillo was asked what would be the attitude of the Filipinos and the provisional government if the peace negotiations should place the islands in the hands of the United States either for temporary or permanent control. He replied:

"Whether the Filipinos would forcibly resist such a disposition of the islands I cannot say. The question would go before the assembly and the people would determine. I do not think the feeling against the United States, as determined by the action of that body. But I will say that the feeling of the people of the Philippines with regard to the question would depend largely upon what form of government the Americans would propose. If it meant simply the control of the islands by the United States, the responsibility of maintaining good order and controlling the revenues of the islands, I do not think the feeling against such a move would be strong. Though the Filipinos are anxious to govern themselves, but if the United States should take the islands for the purpose of colonization, which might eventually crowd out the native population, in my opinion there would be greater difficulty in bringing the people of the islands into submission."

Launching of Battleship Illinois.

At Newport, N. H., Tuesday, Oct. 4, 11:30 a. m. Those desiring to witness the event can do so by taking Norfolk and Washington steamer from 7th st. wharf Monday, Oct. 3, at 6:30 p. m. Passengers will be carried to Newport News without extra charge. Stationers going and returning can be reserved at company's office. Telephone 750.

Last \$10 Tour to Niagara Falls via Six Star Station via special train 755 a. m. Thursday, September 29. Parlor cars and day coaches. Tickets limited to ten days, allowing stopover at Buffalo, Rochester and Watkins returning, \$10.00. Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

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SANTIAGO CIVIL REFORMS

Educational Commissioners Appointed by Gen. Lawton.

PROVINCIAL POLICE FORCE

Trusty Cubans Will Be Employed for the Rural Districts—Thirty Schools to Be Opened Next Monday—Dr. Mustelier Indorsed for Archbishop—The Postoffice System Organized.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 26.—Gen. Wood, the military governor of Santiago, is formulating a plan for the establishment of a mounted police force for services in the interior of the province. The force will be organized on lines similar to those on which the rurales of Mexico are constituted. In his communication to the Washington authorities concerning this plan, Gen. Wood will recommend that Cubans who have voluntarily surrendered their arms and acknowledged American authority in the territory conquered from the Spaniards be employed in the force. The best of the Cuban officers will receive subordinate commands.

It is understood that Col. Duncan Robert Hood, of the Second Immunes, will command the rural police. His regiment, which garrisoned the city of Santiago since early in August, has been relieved of that arduous duty and has been sent to camp in the San Luis highlands, eighteen miles from the city.

An Unsanitary Camp.

Many of the men belonging to the battalions of Majors Swain and Boatman have contracted malaria and stomach troubles in their unsanitary camp on duty water front. During their service in the city, Lieut. Col. H. Y. Grubbs had an attack of yellow fever. The disease was of a mild type, however, and he was only confined to his bed for five days. He is now entirely well. The health of the regiment will improve greatly in the sanitary camp on the San Luis plateau.

The only soldiers in the city now are two battalions of the Fifth Regular Infantry. The maintenance of order is almost solely in the hands of the civil police force, which has been thoroughly reorganized. The only sentinels on duty are at the palace, the offices of the North American Trust, and the government docks. The health of the men is good. The regiment has lost ten men altogether since its arrival here.

The pay of the men of the rural police will be the same as that of the regular United States soldiers. The pay of the subordinate officers has not yet been definitely fixed. All the details for the organization and mobilization of the force have been arranged. The men will be distributed in detachments throughout the territory under the jurisdiction of Gen. Wood. The plan is to have an American officer in command of a detachment.

The School Board Appointed.

The committee of forty prominent citizens of Santiago who were requested by Gen. Wood to recommend nine men for appointment as a provisional school board, today submitted the names of Federico Rey, Sabas Meneses, Pablo Bory, Felipe Bartman, Manuel Portocarrero, Juan Fernandez, Joaquin Tejera, Antonio Bravo, and Antonio Quintero. The teachers will be required to be fully indorsed and attend examination before the school board, at which the curriculum of the school will be determined. The salaries of the teachers will be fixed at figures considerably below those paid under the Spanish government.

All the municipal schools will be free and the city will furnish books. Every facility will be afforded the parents for the education of their children. The school system will embody only the best features of the old Spanish scheme. The general lines of the American plan will be followed. Sectarianism will be entirely eliminated and the study of the English language and history will be included in the course.

Gen. Wood is much disappointed that the school system cannot be extended immediately to the towns in the provinces like Baracoa, Guantanamo, Sagua, San Juan, and Sagua de Tanamo, which are held by American troops. There are a thousand children in these places anxious to begin the school course. Many have applied for permission to send their children to Santiago to take advantage of the schools here, but the permission cannot be granted because the Santiago schools will be overcrowded.

The commissioners recommended by the committee of forty were formally appointed by Gen. Wood today.

Dr. Mustelier for Archbishop.

One hundred prominent residents of Santiago today signed an urgent appeal to President McKinley asking him to recommend to the Vatican the appointment of Dr. Luis Mustelier to the archbishopric of Santiago, made vacant by the resignation several days ago of Archbishop Saenz y Urturi. Gen. Wood has unofficially indorsed Dr. Mustelier.

Prominent Catholics here have received word from Rome that the resignation of Archbishop Saenz y Urturi will be accepted as soon as Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, has selected a man to take his place. They learn that Cardinal Rampolla wants to appoint an Italian archbishop, but such an appointment would not be popular here.

Dr. Mustelier was a contributor to the Cuban revolutionary cause, for which he was forced to flee the country in June, 1896. He spent three years in Mexico and the United States, studying the parochial school system in those countries. He told The Times correspondent that he would institute a similar system here if he was appointed archbishop. He proposes to change the system of education for children and teach the pupils professions and trades that will be useful in the changed conditions of Cuba.

He is intimately acquainted with the affairs of the church in Cuba. He says the church is not only to pay its prelates, priests and teachers, but can contribute large sums toward the maintenance of the government. He laughed loudly when told that Archbishop Saenz had applied to Gen. Wood for \$10,000 salary. He said the salary was \$10,000.

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salary of the archbishop was outrageously large, and that the place was worth \$10,000 a year. The same salary that was paid to archbishops in Spain.

The church property includes large grants from the state and also large bequests from the estates of devout members. Thousands of dollars' worth of church property have, it is said, been sold at low prices who left since the arrival of the Americans. Complaints on this subject have been made to the authorities, and a close watch will in the future be kept on the church holdings. When Dr. Mustelier examined his own residence after his return, three days ago, he found that everything valuable and portable had been carried away.

Santiago's Postal Service.

Louis Kemper has completed the organization of the Santiago postoffice. Twenty-six red letter boxes, bearing the letters "U. S. M." have been placed in important parts of the city. Two carriers, old employees of the Spanish department, have been re-employed and are delivering the mails in the business districts. The carrier system will be extended gradually. Since the resumption of the coastwise trade the postoffice is handling mail to and from all parts of Cuba, as well as the United States. The money order business amounts to \$1,890 a day. Mr. Kemper has received three suggestions addressed to him in regard to the mails to the steamships and in collecting from the most important letter boxes.

WILL NOT GO BACK TO SPAIN.

The Resignation of Gen. Woodford as Minister Accepted.

Saratoga, Sept. 26.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford received tonight a letter from the State Department which marks his last connection with the episode through which he has passed as minister to Spain. The following is the letter which Gen. Woodford received:

"Department of State, "Washington, Sept. 25, 1898.

"Gen. Stewart L. Woodford:

"Sir—I have received and duly laid before the President your dispatch of the 20th, new series number 8, with its inclosure, in which you stated your intention of resigning as minister to Spain. I am directed by the President to accept your resignation as tendered, and to inform you that he has accepted of it. He is a sincere source of regret to him that he may not look forward to the resumption of your honorable mission, in the event, now happily probable, of the restoration of friendly relations between the United States and Spain at the conclusion of a just and equitable peace; but, in view of the explanations you give, he does not feel that he should interfere with your private life. He will always entertain a most lively sense of the service you have rendered him, and he wishes for you in every branch of your career, and an unhesitating execution of his instructions, I am, "Respectfully yours,

"ALFRED A. ADEE, "Acting Secretary."

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA.

Madrid Believes That It Will Take Place in Three Months.

Madrid, Sept. 26.—Official sources here believe that the evacuation of Cuba will be completed within three months. The Bank of Spain will advance the treasury the money for the purpose upon a guarantee of 4 per cent bonds based upon the perpetual internal rents.

A DELAYED MEETING.

Several Important Matters to Come Before the Cabinet.

After two Cabinet days have passed without a meeting it is probable that a session will be held today, at which the President will submit several important matters to his advisers.

The meeting will be attended by Secretaries Gage and Wilson, Attorney General Griggs, and perhaps Assistant Secretary Allen. Should Secretary Alger return in time he, too, will be present, but it is not certain that he will be able to attend.

The Secretary of War would hardly reach Washington before tomorrow morning.

Among the matters to be considered is the work of the War Investigating commission, the alleged attitude of France in proposing to recognize the pretended revolution in Cuba, and the reinforcements to Manila, and the unfavorable attitude of the Spanish authorities toward the American Commissioners at Havana.

MR. EVANS DECLINES TO TALK.

Refuses to Reply to the Grand Army Pension Office Critics.

H. Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions, returned yesterday from a fortnight's stay in Canada, during which time he visited the Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, and Ottawa.

He was seen by a reporter for The Times last evening at his residence, at No. 1329 Sixteenth Street northwest, and asked an expression of opinion on the criticisms and attacks recently made by the Grand Army of the Republic against his administration of the War Department.

Mr. Evans replied that he was not desirous of making any reply to the critics in question.

TENT STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

One Soldier Killed and Another Struck at Camp Meade.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 26.—During a storm this evening Private Benjamin Derlounier, Company M, Tenth Ohio, was struck by lightning and instantly killed at Camp Meade.

He was detailed with a comrade to guard a tent, and when a storm broke both men sought shelter in the tent. They had scarcely gotten inside when it was struck by lightning. His comrade was stunned.

Died in a Doctor's Office. Philadelphia, Sept. 26.—Anthony Marks died suddenly last evening in the office of Dr. C. R. Craig, of heart disease. He applied to Dr. Craig for treatment, complaining of being ill, but died before he finished speaking.

Cost, Lowest Prices. Call at my offices for plan of buying that affords you every protection. Lowest prices since 1876. J. Maury Dove, 21st and I, 1296 H, 1625 M n.w., and 12th and D s.w. sc27-6t

The Weather—Libbey & Co., say—Generally fair; light northwesterly winds.

OF DOUBTFUL GOOD FAITH

The French Cabinet Gives Dreyfus Another Chance.

NOT MORE THAN PRETENSE

M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice, Vigorously Opposes M. Brisson and Declines the Responsibility Assumed in a Terrible One—A Ministerial Crisis May Confront the Republic at Any Time.

Paris, Sept. 26.—The cabinet council this afternoon, after a long discussion, decided in favor of revision of the trial of Capt. Dreyfus. The entire Dreyfus dossier will be sent to the court of cassation.

Prime Minister Brisson met the strongest opposition to revision at the cabinet meeting from M. Sarrien, minister of justice. It is understood that the latter threatened to resign. M. Viger, minister of agriculture, also threatened to retire from the government on the ground of M. Sarrien's opposition.

In fact, three judges of the court of cassation, namely, MM. Petit, Crepon, and Le Pelletier, who were members of the revision commission, were strongly of the opinion that there was no fresh evidence of the innocence of Dreyfus.

M. Sarrien could not get over this. According to one of his colleagues, M. Sarrien not only refused, but deeply resented a judge of the court of cassation. That three of them concurred against revision was more than enough for him.

MM. Brisson, Bourgeois and Delcasse argued warmly on the other side, but M. Sarrien remained unconvinced. Those supporting him advised an adjournment until Tuesday, but the principal ministers favored rapid action as the safest course.

When the decision was announced M. Sarrien exclaimed:

"In acting as you do you assume a terrible responsibility."

M. Viger, who supported M. Sarrien, in an interview published by the *Soir*, said:

"M. Sarrien had come to give his resignation. We were finding the committee overruled. Several of his colleagues were prepared to retire with him. After some exchange of views M. Brisson said: "Gentlemen, we unanimously beg M. Sarrien to retain the portfolio of justice."

"Yes," said M. Viger, "on condition that the cabinet does not adopt revision." "This gave rise to an awful tempest. M. Brisson fell into a violent passion. He next declared, with tears in his eyes, that there was nothing to do but to send the dossier to the court of cassation. The ministers, he added, should give him credit for understanding all the difficulties that beset the cabinet and how to meet them."

"He asked them if they could abandon him now. To refuse revision was to face dishonor. After all that had been said and done, they would be dishonored for life. The other ministers stared at one another in astonishment. MM. Marieu, Jaurès and Sarrien were in spite of their original resolution, overcome by M. Brisson's appeal, but they did not yield easily.

"After the discovery of Col. Henry's forgery I was willing," continued M. Viger, "to submit the whole dossier to a committee of jurists, but once they decided against revision, I was for trying up every bribe and I was not alone. I would be glad now to resign, but I could not without creating a ministerial crisis. Such a crisis, in the absence of the chamber, would be extremely grave. M. Marieu's says for the same reason. He said today:

"What is the use of resigning when we are known in another fortnight we will be beaten?"

"M. Sarrien was quite of our mind. He will submit tomorrow to the council a letter to the president general, ordering him to send on the dossier. The discussion will be opened tomorrow at the Palace of the Elysee. It is sure to be lively."

THE DEFEAT OF SAMORY.

Five Thousand Men Surrender to Marchand and Natives Submit.

Paris, Sept. 26.—It is officially stated that the Government has received no news from Major Marchand since last week.

Additional news of the defeat of Samory says that 5,000 of his warriors have surrendered to the French and 2,000 natives have submitted to French rule.

GEN. KITCHENER A PEER.

The Elevation of the Anglo-Egyptian Lord Strath Annandale.

London, Sept. 26.—It is officially announced that Maj. Gen. Sir Robert Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the Anglo-Egyptian forces, is to be elevated to the peerage of the United Kingdom.

SHOULD WATCH ENGLAND.

Advice to Russia, France and Germany in the East.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.—The Novoye Vremya says that Russia, France and Germany, all of whom have warships in Chinese waters, should carefully watch the course of events at Taku, in view of the arrival there of British warships.

THE CRETAN TROUBLE.

Representatives of the Powers Meet to Discuss It.

Constantinople, Sept. 26.—The work of arriving at a solution of the Cretan trouble has reached a critical phase.

The ambassadors of Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy held a meeting yesterday and discussed plans for compelling the porte to withdraw the Turkish troops from the island. Everything points to the definite resolve of the powers to settle the question speedily.

FANNIE DAVENPORT DEAD.

The Celebrated Actress Passes Away in Duxbury, Mass.

New York, Sept. 26.—A dispatch received here late tonight announced that Fanny Davenport died at 10:30 tonight at the home of her husband, Melbourne McDowell, in Duxbury, Mass.

She has been sinking slowly for weeks.

Homes and Fortunes in Cuba. Cuban Land and Trading Co., 1431 F, furnishes them on terms to suit. Book on Cuba free.

Builders keep busy selling those best Boards at only \$1.00 ft.

TO ADJOURN TO WASHINGTON.

The International Commission Leaves Quebec Next Month.

Quebec, Sept. 26.—The adjournment of the international commission from Quebec to Washington will probably take place on either the 10th or 11th of October.

There seems to be a great likelihood that the Behring Sea question will be disposed of by the conference. The American commissioners have been advised that the Treasury Department, at their suggestion, has sent an expert to British Columbia, to make an estimate of the value of the schooners owned by the Canadian sealers. Compensation will, of course, be forthcoming. Once the Canadians as factors are eliminated, the Alaska Commercial Company, it is said, proposes to strengthen its practical monopoly by acquiring the rights of the Russian company operating in the Asiatic waters of Behring Sea.

Congressman Tawney, of Minnesota, who is here representing the lumber interests of the Northwestern States, expects to return to Washington tomorrow. W. A. Day, counsel for the American trunk lines, is here, and had an interview today with the American commissioners to urge the abrogation of the bonding privileges enjoyed by Canadian roads in the United States.

The Alaska boundary dispute was under consideration by the Canadian commissioners today and Solicitor General Fitzpatrick was present to assist them. It is not true, as reported, that any discussion has yet been had on reciprocity. It may, however, be